

OPEN A CHARGE ACCOUNT AT CASTELBERG'S.

The "SHUR-ON" Mounting For Eyeglasses.

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The twentieth century mounting for eyeglasses. So far superior to anything yet produced that we hastened to make it our exclusive property in the District and Maryland. Overcomes all the difficulties that you have experienced with mountings. It's neat—the smallest amount of gold possible for you to carry in front of your eyes. Never slips, holds the axis of the lenses exactly in position at all times, is less conspicuous than the bar spring which is used in the same way. "Shur-on" mountings fitted with the Hood pattern lenses make the most becoming and the neatest glasses that can be worn. Consult our refractician about your eyes, free of cost. The most expert service possible to be obtained.

Open a charge account if you wish.

CASTELBERG'S,
Washington's Leading Jewelers,
935 Pa. Ave.

FRAGRANT
SOZODONT
for the TEETH and BREATH

New Size SOZODONT LIQUID . . . 25c
New Patent Box SOZODONT POWDER . . . 25c
Large LIQUID and POWDER . . . 75c

At the Stores or by Mail, postpaid, for the Price.

A Dentist's Opinion: "As an antiseptic and hygienic mouthwash, and for the care and preservation of the teeth and gums, I cordially recommend Sozodont. I consider it the ideal dentifrice for children's use." [Name of writer upon application.]
HALL & RUCKEL, NEW YORK.

Gas or Oil--Which?

Not a doubt in the world you will use one or the other to do the cooking this summer. Not a housekeeper anywhere who is not too familiar with the comforts and conveniences of these modern means of cooking in warm weather to be without the facilities.

Going to sell more Gas Ranges and Oil Stoves this season than ever. Got them at more advantageous prices to you—can give you a selection of the finest gas and oil appliances the world knows—at reasonable prices.

GAS RANGES AS LOW AS -- \$10.00

OIL STOVES AS LOW AS -- \$6.50

GAS COOKERS (burner open and boiler) -- \$5.25

Oil Cookers, 60c. Gas Stoves, 2 burners, . . . 95c.

Steam Cookers, 3 compartments, copper bottoms, 79c. Waile Irons, the revolving kind—for, 75c.

Iron Heater, for 4 rooms, . . . 45c. Garden Hose, 25 feet, complete with nozzle and couplings, . . . \$1.55

Double-lined Ovens for gas or oil stoves, . . . 75c.

S. S. SHEDD & BRO., 432 9th St.

HAGERSTOWN NEWS GRIST

OLD FURNACE TO BE OPENED UP AGAIN.

Smallpox Prevalent in Many Counties

In Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 26, 1901.

A deal is about being completed by Philadelphia and Chambersburg capitalists for the purchase of the Mount Alto furnace.

If the purchase is completed, which it is conceded it will be, the buyers will at once repair and improve the big furnace and force, will open the ore mines and bloom from its full capacity. The field of ore is pronounced practically inexhaustible and a hemlock of high grade.

The project for the erection of a bridge across the Potomac river at Williamsport is again being revived, and is meeting with encouragement. A company for the above purpose was organized and incorporated in 1894, but the money could not be raised at that time. It is believed that the \$25,000 needed for the bridge can now be easily secured, as the merchants and business men of Williamsport have taken hold of the matter and are earnestly working to make the movement a success. Many of the residents of Bedlington and the surrounding country on the Virginia side of the Potomac are ably aiding in the matter.

Considerable uneasiness has been caused by the appearance of smallpox in so many towns of the Cumberland valley at once, including Roxbury, in Franklin county, Pa.; Shippensburg, Carlisle, Harrisburg and Hagerstown, where, at the latter city, but one case is reported, and where the most efficient means have been taken to prevent its spread. The extensive railroad extensions and improvements, both steam and trolley, now being made in the valley, have drawn hundreds of workmen from all sections of the country. To this fact is credited the appearance of the disease in the localities named.

The extension of the Hagerstown trolley line to Boonsboro is now an assured fact.

the right of way having been secured, which also insures the further extension to Keedysville and finally to the Antietam battlefield and Sharpsburg. A road to Keedysville is already graded, and work on the extension is to begin at once and pushed to an early completion. The line will pass through the richest section of Washington county and prove of great advantage to Hagerstown.

Work has commenced on the large new terminal at Pen Mar. The building will be on the site of the old rostrum and will be of immense proportions. The dimensions are 100 by 125 feet, with a seating capacity of 3,000. It will be completed probably the first use of it will be for a patriotic meeting on July 4. The Lutheran church on July 23 and the Reformed on July 25.

One of the most successful industries of Hagerstown is the wooden pin factory operated by City Councilman Louis Weible, who has just put in operation a match factory giving employment to fifty hands. The factory has just received an order for 1,200,000 pins for the American Telephone Company.

Fishermen have been making big hauls of fish with slip nets in the aqueduct of the canal at Williamsport since the flood. Numbers of bass, carp, suckers, sunfish and other kinds of the finny tribe have been taken. A number of the bass landed weighed five pounds each.

Rev. G. A. Snyder of Carmel, Va., has been elected to the pastorate of St. Peter's, Fairview, and Fairview Lutheran churches, (Clearspring district, this county). It is said, by reason of lack of time to secure its passage.

Motion Overruled.

A motion to quash the writ of execution against the bondsmen of Henry W. Howgate, convicted of misappropriation who has served his sentence, and been overruled by Justice Claiborne, Circuit Court No. 2. Notice of an appeal was given in open court, and bond fixed at supersedeas in the sum of \$10,000. At the last session of Congress a bill for the relief of the bondsmen failed to become law.

The extension of the Hagerstown trolley line to Boonsboro is now an assured fact.

LABORERS IN HAWAII

Many Efforts to Obtain Suitable Workmen.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT REPORT

Resources and Ingenuity of the Planters Taxed.

INTRODUCTION OF COOLIES

The question of labor in Hawaii is dealt with at some length in a report on the agricultural resources and capabilities of that territory, recently issued by the office of experiment stations of the Department of Agriculture. For half a century, it is said, the resources and ingenuity of the planters of the islands have been taxed in devising the best means of securing laborers suitable for their work. Special commissioners have been dispatched to distant parts of the globe for the purpose of obtaining the desired immigration. Earnest efforts have been made in the way of correspondence. Large sums of money have been expended for costly voyages in the hope of obtaining permanent additions to the population of the islands which would develop and maintain the growing agriculture.

The report continues: "From the first arrival of coolies, in 1852, up to the present time there has been no cessation in the arduous efforts to obtain an adequate supply of labor for the plantations. The Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, established in 1850, issued a circular stating that the introduction of coolie labor from China to supply the places of the rapidly decreasing native population was a subject of great importance. In 1852 the first introduction of coolies was made and the experiment was satisfactory. They proved able and willing laborers and quieted for a while all apprehensions of future trouble in obtaining labor. Other cargoes were soon sent for and received.

"But while the coolies were and are good workers it was soon discovered that laborers imported for plantations could not be relied upon as permanent settlers and homeseekers, and were, therefore, from a state standpoint, not such a desirable element. The planters wanted laborers for profit; the king desired permanent settlers for the benefit of the country. To bring in immigrants required funds, which the former alone could supply, but they were unwilling to burden themselves with the trouble and expense of families. Hence the plans of the king failed. In 1853 the South Sea Islanders were landed on Kauai to work on a plantation under contract. They resembled Hawaiians, were educated, and had Christian names. It was hoped that this beginning would be the means, ultimately, of repopulating the islands and supplying the needed labor, but the hope was never realized. In 1853 another cargo for importation of labor was heard, but the inquiry was everywhere made: Whom and how? The importation of white men as laborers was inadvisable, to wit, negroes. The coolie was an undesirable citizen and as a laborer of no great value. Private planters would import only men, neglecting women and children, and could not be obtained from Pacific islands; therefore resort must again be had to China.

Bureau of Immigration.

"These abuses gave birth to the coolie laws of the United States, and simultaneously in Hawaii a bureau of immigration was established, taking the business of importing laborers from the hands of the planters and placing it under the charge of the kingdom. The Hawaiians claim that no such inquiry as above mentioned ever disgraced the efforts of their planters in their work of importing laborers. The 'coolie system' as known elsewhere never existed on the islands; the law between employer and employee was a simple matter and servant law was mild, equitable and compulsory for the secure fulfillment of contracts.

Co-Operation Tried.

"A new and untried system of co-operative labor was introduced on a small scale in 1870. Thirty white men from the states were carried over to labor on the plantations to receive as compensation one-half of the crop made. On account of the drought, inexperience, etc., the co-operative experiment was far from being a decided success.

"Again attention was directed to the Azores and the possibility of obtaining desirable immigrants therefrom. Italy was also considered as a source of supply of future labor. But nothing came of it, and in July, 1876, the treaty of reciprocity between the Hawaiian kingdom and the United States was ratified. It provided that the Hawaiian kingdom should be free to import laborers from every planter in the islands. Extensive improvements were undertaken at once and energetic efforts made to secure more laborers.

"In 1878 the first batch of Portuguese from Madeira, secured after patient efforts, was landed in Honolulu, followed soon after by a cargo of South Sea Islanders, all of whom proved satisfactory to the planters. In 1881 two vessels filled with Norwegians arrived. But few of them were agriculturists and therefore were soon dissatisfied with life on plantations.

"The propriety of introducing negroes from the southern states was also considered, but with the result of a decided opposition to the scheme. More cargoes of South Sea Islanders were introduced, followed soon after by several vessels loaded with Germans.

"Since 1885 up to the time of annexation the introduction of Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese has been made in accordance with the wishes of the planters. The Japanese and Portuguese have been brought in mainly on contract, and having completed the time of service rendered, they have either renewed service or been returned to their homes. The Chinese have come on their own accord.

Reception to Boy in Blue.

The members of class 17 (the Cherubs) of Douglas Memorial M. E. Church tendered a reception Thursday evening to Mr. Bay-Tansil, late of Company F, 27th United States Volunteers, who has just returned after almost two years' service in the Philippines. Mr. Hutchings entertained the company with his graphophone, Mr. C. Howard Roderick gave a violin and also a vocal solo, after which Mr. Tansil told of his experiences while serving as a 'boy in blue.' Among the incidents referred to was the taking of San Mateo, in which Gen. Lawton was killed. Mr. Tansil was a close observer of the battle, and the use of the native liquor, which is far more harmful in its effects than the American product.

After refreshments were served the time was spent in singing college and other songs. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Nevius, Jr.; Miss Dorothea Nevius, Miss Anna Nevius, Miss Nellie Draine, Mr. Bay-Tansil, Mr. Hutchings, Mr. Stern, the members of the class present were: Mr. William Buck, Mr. Earl M. Dowd, Mr. Harvey Hutchings, Mr. Harry L. Jenkins, Mr. Edward H. Jones, Mr. Frank King, Mr. Howard Roderick, Mr. Lyle Seaton, Mr. Howard Benson Yost.

Capital Hill Literary Society.

The next meeting of the Capital Hill Literary Society will be held April 29 in the chapel of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, corner of 6th and A streets northeast. When a lecture, illustrated by stereopticon views, entitled 'The Great Northwest,' will be given by Mr. M. E. Sloan. Admission will be by card.

IN A FEW YEARS

An Expert Accountant Figures the Problem Out.

WHEN WOMEN WILL DISPLACE MEN

In the Executive Departments in Washington.

BASED ON OFFICIAL FIGURES

An expert accountant in government employ and a representative in Congress were discussing in one of the uptown hotels this morning the proportion of female employees in the executive departments in Washington. The accountant stated that at the rate of the present increase of female employees the date when they would entirely displace the men could easily be figured out, and furthermore, that the result would not be merely one obtainable on paper, but would prove an actuality if the ratio of increase was to be maintained. While it is true that such a reversal of things would seem odd, the real conclusion, like the result of a sum in mathematics, would be inevitable if the increase grows proportionately as the years advance. Fortunately for the men, he said, the date was somewhat remote, but, as figures are supposed not to err, the date was sure if conditions remained unchanged.

When the Women Will Rule.

"I will prove it to you," said the accountant.

"In 1862 Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, appointed six women clerks in the office of the register of the treasury, under Francis E. Spinner. In the thirty-one years following up to 1893 there were appointed 5,628 woman clerks, and during the past eight years, or 1885 to 1893, 2,000 have been women, making a total of 7,628 woman employees out of a total force of about 21,000, exclusive of the census employees, of whom the majority are women. In thirty-nine years, therefore, the force of ladies has increased from six to over one-third of the total force.

"Proceeding with these figures as a basis, and they are accurate, it is easy to figure the date when the last man will retire in favor of the last woman.

"The question becomes simply one of percentages. In 1861 all of the executive employees were men. In 1893, of the total number of 21,000, there were 5,628 women, or a percentage of 26.8. If the percentage of increase in thirty-one years is nearly 33 per cent, at the same ratio in sixty-seven years the women will be 100 per cent, and the last man salutes the last woman in 1900, and that year, if these calculations are realized, will be a memorable one in the history of the rise and fall of the male government clerk.

Result of Ratio of Increase.

"While it is not probable that the result demonstrated by these figures will be witnessed, it is not impossible, and is even inevitable if the same ratio of increase is maintained between the sexes and increased with each decade. There is one way to prevent the result, and that is to reduce the percentage of female appointments. Just so long as they show a percentage of increase over the men it means that they are crowding out the men, and the men are crowding out the women. And this is what the percentage at present shows. It is like the familiar example of a man starting in a race with ten other men, and following the crowd, and going at a slightly increased rate of speed over the first man. The latter is bound to be overtaken and passed.

"In the present case the race is toward the 100 per cent mark, and in a single generation the women have already covered one-third of the distance. In two generations they will be there.

"The ability of women to perform the same work as men in the departments in which they are now employed is another question, and one with which my remarks have nothing to do. You questioned the fixing of the date when the Secretary of the Treasury will retire, and I fixed it with mathematical correctness. I nominate the then Secretary of the Treasury for the office of the last man, since that this old official should be performed by him by then, in all likelihood, for if these mathematical calculations are correct, the last man will be a woman, since it was in that department women were first appointed to office. Naturally, as the gender sex is fair, let us look upon the date also as fair in this respect, and allow the last man to linger in the granite building on 15th street.

Additional Official Instances.

"A few separate instances will serve to emphasize the total just given you.

"In one large bureau on May 1, 1880, there were 1,354 persons employed, of whom 1,257 were males and 257 females. On May 1, 1900, the total had increased to 1,711, of whom 1,370 were males and 371 females. The percentage of increase of the males is 23 per cent, and of the females 45 per cent.

"In another office on May 1, 1880, there were 1,328 males and 583 female employees. On May 1, 1900, there were 2,778 males and 1,328 females. The percentage of increase of the males is 108 per cent, and of the females 126 per cent, and at this rate they will eventually displace the males in that office.

"In the State Department the percentage is much heavier in favor of the female, and I select these figures which show a low but ultimately almost certain victory for the female. The number of females, in some of the bureaus of the different departments the percentage in favor of the increase of women is double the increase of men.

"Here is one in which the males have been practically crowded out. In one bureau the allotment of clerks is 208. A fair trial of the case would be four men to one woman. To mollify the demands of those who insist upon an equal division of all things, including offices, let it be divided into two parts. At four to one, women would be allotted fifty-two places, and at two to one, 104. As a matter of fact, there are only 114 out of the 208. This is under the present service, where are the men? Been pushed out.

"In the same office there is a temporary roll, numbering fifty-seven clerks, which is under the old law. Of the forty-four of its clerks are women and thirteen men.

"Of course, I know that it is on the point of your tongue to say that the 167 women in the first-quoted division get the small and the forty-one men the large salaries. There are thirty-four clerks in this division who are in the \$1,400 grade, and of these thirty are women.

"The picture of thirty women clerks out of thirty-four in one office drawing \$1,400 a year, and the picture of one man out of thirty-four drawing \$1,400 a year, are calculations are going to be so far out of the way when this generation is passed, and it also permits the fortunate ladies to be the observers of the crowd, and outside pursuits in which women earn that salary a year are very limited.

"The work of the division in question is purely clerical. It is a low work which is classed as technical, neither is it that to which 'women are particularly adapted.' It is simply an example of a division in which the women have displaced the men.

A Teasing, Tantalizing Tickle

Way down deep in the chest every time you draw a long breath, why not relieve it immediately by taking

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND & TAR

It will do it invariably.

For sale by all druggists.

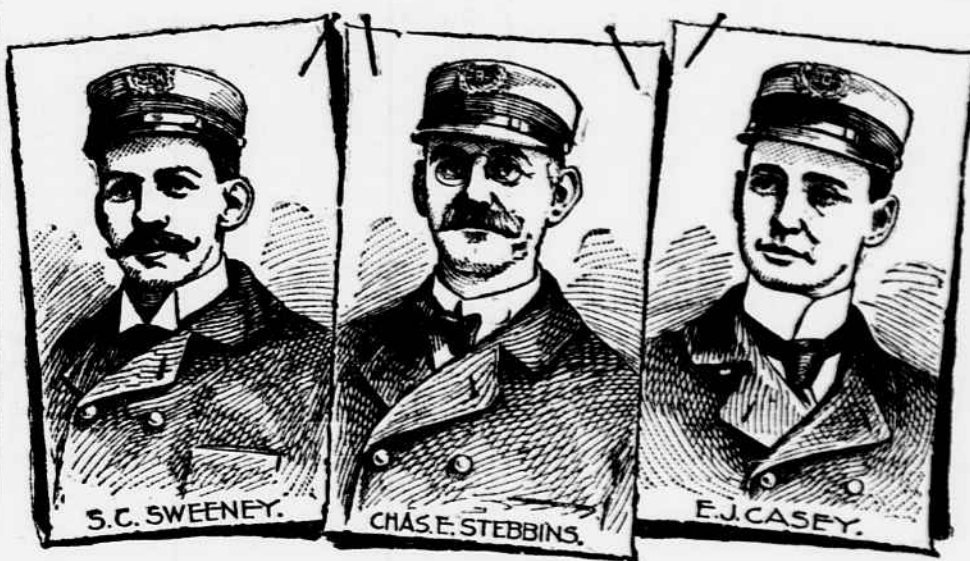
25c., 50c., \$1.00.

Largest size cheapest.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

Test for Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root

To Prove What the World-Famous Discovery, SWAMP-ROOT, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Star May Have a Sample Bottle Free.



To Readers of The Star:

For sometime I suffered from a serious kidney trouble, and also gravel (calculus), which I believe was the result of carrying heavy loads and continual exposure. I had an almost continual pain in my back, was weak and run down generally. I fully realized that kidney disease was not only remarkably prevalent, but was also one of the greatest dangers of my own employment, as a large percentage of the deaths among letter carriers is due to some form of kidney trouble. After using other remedies without satisfaction, I decided to try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, which is prepared in my own city and recommended by so many Binghamton people. Within a short time I realized a marked improvement, and in a reasonable time a complete cure was accomplished. It has been some time since I have used any of the remedy, and I have no fear of a recurrence of the trouble.

Two of my fellow carriers (E. J. Casey and S. C. Sweeney) have also used Swamp-Root for about the same difficulty as mine, and with exactly the same results, and they gladly join me in recommending the remedy to any one who suffers from kidney, liver or bladder disorders.

Very truly yours,
S. C. Sweeney, E. J. Casey, Chase Stebbins.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., January 7, 1901.

E. J. Casey has been in the employ of the Binghamton Post Office for fifteen years. E. J. Casey for ten years and S. C. Sweeney for seven years. This long service speaks volumes of their integrity, honesty and efficient work.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—The wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle of Swamp-Root sent absolutely free by mail. Also a valuable book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonials received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., be sure and say that you read this generous offer in The Washington Evening Star.

There are scores of divisions in the different departments, and the only men in sight are the chief and the assistant chief.

"How is it done?" asked the representative. "What becomes of the male clerks? Are they dismissed to make room for the females in what would appear to be an evident transposition?"

A Natural Process of Evolution. "No, the men are not dismissed, and the transposition is not apparent, but actual. The evolution is a natural one, under the system in vogue, and the political complexion of the administration is no factor in the case," replied the accountant.

"The female clerks enter the service on the temporary rolls, or come in by the lowest grade of the classified service. The temporary rolls are not permanent, but actual. The evolution is a natural one, under the system in vogue, and the political complexion of the administration is no factor in the case," replied the accountant.

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How to Find Out if You Need Swamp-Root.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Causes puffiness or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles, makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a swollen, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The kidneys must also filter and purify the blood, so when they are weak or out of order and fail to do their work you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking it you affect natural heat to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you are already convinced that this great remedy, Swamp-Root, is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

"THE SALT" OF SALTS

Sickness is a luxury, can you afford it? Abbey's Effervescent Salt will keep your stomach right and enable you to avoid Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness and Constipation.

All druggists, or by mail, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Free Sample. We will gladly send you a sample of Abbey's Salt upon receipt of your name and address.

THE ABBEY EFFERESCENT SALT CO.

915 Murray Street, New York.

DRUNKENNESS IS A DISEASE.

And "Orin" is guaranteed to cure it. If you have a relative or friend addicted to "the liquor habit,"